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It was RESOLVED—That the Report of the Council be adopted, and that the Council be authorized to act on the recommendation of the Report in reference to the By-Laws of the Academy.

The ballots for the annual election of President, Council, and Officers having been scrutinized in the face of the Academy, the President reported that the following gentlemen had been duly elected:—

PRESIDENT.—James H. Todd, D.D.

COMMITTEE OF SCIENCE.—Rev. George Salmon, D.D.; Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.A.; William H. Harvey, M.D.; Rev. J. H. Jellett, M.A.; Robert W. Smith, M.D.; Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, M.A.; Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D.

COMMITTEE OF POLITE LITERATURE.—Rev. W. H. Drummond, D.D.; Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.; John Kells Ingram, LL.D.; Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.; Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.; John F. Waller, LL.D.; Digby P. Starkey, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF ANTIQUITIES.—George Petrie, LL.D.; Charles Haliday, Esq.; John T. Gilbert, Esq.; Rev. William Reeves, D.D.; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Eugene Curry, Esq.; William R. Wilde, Esq.

TREASURER.—Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.

SECRETARY OF THE ACADEMY.—Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL.—John Kells Ingram, LL.D.

SECRETARY OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Rev. Saml. Butcher, D.D.

LIBRARIAN.—Rev. William H. Drummond, D.D.

CLERK, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, AND CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.—Mr. Edward Clibborn.

The President nominated, under his hand and seal, the following Vice-Presidents:—Rev. George Salmon, D.D.; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Rev. J. H. Jellett, A.M.; Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860.

JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., President, in the Chair.

MR. G. JOHNSTONE STONEY read a paper "On the Rings seen when viewing a luminous point through striated specimens of Calc Spar."

Mr. G. J. STONEY also described—

AN EASILY CONSTRUCTED STEREOSCOPIC MAGNIFIER OF LOW POWER.

Two lenses, of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches' focus, mounted in the simple manner represented in the figure, have proved a very useful instrument for many purposes.

The lenses are to be selected of exactly equal focal length; they are then to be placed as close together as possible, and inclined in their cells, so that their axes may converge to a point a little short of the distance of their principal focus. The object to be viewed is, of course, to be placed where these axes intersect, and the head raised so far above the instrument that the eyes, when directed towards the object, may look through the *centres* of the two lenses. This will require the eyes to be raised about three inches above the lenses. The object will be then seen standing out in the strongest stereoscopic relief, showing many details which cannot otherwise be seen with the same power; and enabling dissections to be made with the greatest ease.

The inclination of the axes of the lenses should not exceed an angle of about 25°, which requires, if the lenses be of large aperture, that a small segment of each be ground away where they are in contact. Another essential condition is that the line in which the planes of the lenses intersect be perpendicular to the line joining their centres. The degree to which this has been attained may be readily tested by viewing a window-bar by reflection in the mounted lenses; and if the adjustment prove defective, it may be rendered complete by paring one of the cells in which the lenses lie. A pencil line should be drawn down the middle of the board or box which forms the foot of the instrument, to mark where the object is to be placed.

There are two advantages in having the lenses mounted so close together that the eyes need to be withdrawn to some distance in using them. It prevents any sensible squint, and it enables parts of the object much nearer than the focus of the lenses to be seen distinctly, simultaneously with the more remote parts. The result is, that the stereoscopic effect is complete, and that the feeling of perfect tranquillity in the eyes enables the instrument to be used for any length of time without a sense of strain.

While working with an instrument of this kind there is a tendency from natural associations to bring the eyes gradually too close. This should be checked from the first, and the habit will soon be conquered.